

pp. 450-458. Salvin's quotation is from 'The Ibis,' 1869, where a translation of the original paper appeared.

Oceanodroma leucorhoa has been found also in Italy (Gigl. Avif. n. 433; Salvad. El. Uc. Ital. p. 294, 1887). On p. 345 the exact reference to *Procellaria lugubris* Natterer, ought to be Natt. Mus. Vindob., Bp. Atti sesta Riun. Se. Ital. Milano, 1844, p. 445 (*Oceanum*) (1845). In the same place there are remarks on several *Procellariæ* which have escaped Salvin's notice.

On p. 379 the specific name of *Puffinus yelkouan* is altered, without good reasons, to *yelkouanus*. "Yelkouan" is the Turkish name of the bird, and therefore a substantive, meaning, according to Acerbi, "the bird of the wind." Also the quotation of Acerbi's reference ought to be corrected as follows: Bibl. Ital. t. xlvii. p. 297 (1827).

Puffinus baroli Bonelli, of which the type is in the Turin Museum, is equal to *P. obscurus* and not *P. yelkouan*. I have shown this in the *Uccelli* of the 'Fauna d'Italia,' p. 299.

On p. 428, in the synonymy of the genus *Daption*, the mention of the genus *Calopetes*, Sundev. Av. Meth. nat. Tent. p. 142 (1872), is omitted.

In the synonymy of *Pelecanoides urinatrix*, p. 438, I do not find the reference to *Halodromas tenuirostris* Eyt., the type of which is mentioned in the list of specimens.

Lastly, I cannot find in the volume mentioned *Procellaria munda*, Banks's Icon. t. 24, named by others *Nectris munda* or *Puffinus mundus*. This bird has remained unidentified by Kuhl, Bonaparte, and Coues, by whom, however, it has been mentioned. The inspection of Banks's drawing perhaps might solve the question.

L.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

No. LXIV. (July 4th, 1899).

THE sixty-third Meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 21st of June, 1899. *Chairman*: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S. Twenty-four Members and three guests were present.

The announcement of the unexpected death of Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, the well-known naturalist and explorer, was received with great regret. A telegram had been received from Hainan stating that he had succumbed to a severe attack of fever on the 2nd of June. Mr. Whitehead had left this country in January with the intention of completing his investigation of the Philippine Fauna and exploring the highlands of Hainan and Formosa. Finding it impossible to do any work in the Philippines in their present disturbed state, he had proceeded to Hainan and had started for the interior of the island on the 13th of March. In his letter, dated the 1st of May, he had reported that he had been very ill and that collecting was almost at a standstill, his entire party having been attacked by fever of a most malignant type. He appeared to have reached the coast, but only to die at Hoihow, and his loss to the scientific world, at the early age of 38, could not be too greatly deplored. A brilliant field-naturalist, his successes in Corsica, North Borneo, and the Philippine Islands were well known through the pages of 'The Ibis,' and it had been hoped that he would long be spared to continue his useful and interesting career.

A vote of sympathy with the family of the deceased was unanimously passed.

Mr. J. L. BONHOPE exhibited an example of *Minus polyglottus*, which he had obtained at Nassau, New Providence.

This individual differed from the majority of specimens in the British Museum in having dark bases to the three outer pairs of tail-feathers.

Mr. BOYD ALEXANDER exhibited male and female examples of a new species of Sun-bird which he had obtained near the Kafui River, South Africa. He proposed to call this species:—

CINNYRIS SHELLEYI, sp. n.

Adult male. Entire head, neck, back, and lesser wing-coverts metallic green, a slight golden gloss on the back of the head, neck, and mantle; wings and tail black. At the base of the metallic-green throat is a narrow steel-blue collar,

followed by a broad bright scarlet pectoral band, the feathers of which are partially barred with steel-blue; remainder of the underparts blackish brown. Bill and legs black; iris dark brown. Total length 4·65 inches, culmen 0·85, wing 2·5, tail 1·7, tarsus 0·65.

Adult female. Similar in plumage to that of *C. mariquensis*, but more yellow and less mottled with dusky on the underparts. Total length 4·56 inches, culmen 0·85, wing 2·4, tail 1·7, tarsus 0·65.

Obs. This species is nearly allied to *C. bifasciatus*, which it resembles in size, but differs in having the bastard primary smaller and more pointed: in this character it resembles *C. mariquensis*.

The most marked specific characters of *C. shelleyi* are the sealing-wax red pectoral band, which is similar to that of *C. erythrocerca*, and the blackish-brown breast, which resembles that of *C. bouvieri*; the golden gloss on the metallic upper parts is also far less than in *C. mariquensis*. The position of this new species appears to be intermediate between *C. erythrocerca* and *C. mariquensis*. [*Cf. supra*, p. 556.]

Mr. OGILVIE GRANT exhibited an example of a new species of Rough-winged Swallow collected by Mr. W. Blayney Percival at Ruo, British Central Africa. Mr. Grant proposed to call it:—

PSALIDOPROCNE PERCIVALI, sp. n.

Allied to *P. antinori*, Salvad., from Shoa, but with the general colour of the plumage black glossed with dark green, instead of sooty black with a dull bronze gloss. Total length 5·25 inches, wing 4·1, tail 3·4, tarsus 0·38.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited the original drawings for the plates in his forthcoming "Monograph of the Genus *Casuarius*" (to be published in the Zoological Society's 'Transactions'), and also the type of *Casuarius loriæ*, Rothsch., and a young bird of the same species. He acknowledged 8 distinct species of *Casuarius*, and, counting

all the local races or subspecies, recognized eighteen separable forms, as follows :—

- Casuarius casuarinus*. Ceram.
C. casuarinus beccarii. Vokan I., Aru Group.
C. casuarinus salvadorii. Arfak, N.W. New Guinea.
C. casuarinus sclateri. Southern New Guinea, from Macluer Inlet to Samarai.
C. casuarinus australis. Queensland.
C. casuarinus violicollis. Probably Trangan I., Aru Group.
C. casuarinus intensus. Hab. incert.
C. bicarunculatus. Wammer and Kabroor Is., Aru Group.
C. uniappendiculatus. Arfak and Salwatti.
C. uniappendiculatus occipitalis. Jobi I. and Geelvink Bay, N. New Guinea.
C. uniappendiculatus aurantiacus. Huon Gulf, E. New Guinea.
C. philipi. Hab. incert.
C. papuanus. Arfak and Salwatti.
C. papuanus edwardsi. Geelvink Bay.
C. picticollis. British New Guinea (low country).
C. picticollis hecki. German New Guinea.
C. loriae. Owen Stanley Range, S.E. New Guinea.
C. bennetti. New Britain.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD further exhibited a pair of the so-called *Palæornis salvadorii* from Thibet. He had lately received two living females of the true *Palæornis derbyana*, said to have come from Hainan. The original examples of *Palæornis salvadorii* came from Moupin and were decidedly smaller than *Palæornis derbyana*; but as the specimens from Thibet were exactly intermediate in size, *P. salvadorii* could not be regarded as a distinct species. Till the true habitat of *Palæornis derbyana*, the largest form, was definitely ascertained, *P. salvadorii* might be given subspecific rank as *Palæornis derbyana salvadorii*.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also exhibited some skins of *Telespiza cantans* from Laysan Island. They belonged partly to what

he had formerly described as a distinct species (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1892, x. p. 110) under the name of *T. flavissima*, which was also described and figured under this name in the first part of his 'Avifauna of Laysan.' He said that by the fine series of skins he had lately received from Professor Schauinsland, which were much finer specimens and in better plumage than those originally obtained by Henry Palmer, and also from Prof. Schauinsland's careful observations, it was proved beyond doubt that the two forms were not distinct, *T. flavissima* being merely the fully adult male of *T. cantans*. The species would therefore stand as *T. cantans*.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD further exhibited a specimen of an extremely rare Lark, *Mirafra erythropygia* (Strickl.), and a Kestrel, *Cerchneis alopec*, Heugl. The former was known only from Kordofan, and the British Museum possessed no more than one indifferent skin of it. The latter species was previously known from Bogosland, Shoa, and Redjag in Equatorial Africa; the specimens exhibited had, however, been collected by Captain Giffard at Gambaga, north of Ashanti, and their occurrence so far west was in the highest degree interesting.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD also exhibited a pair each of *Pyrocephalus dubius* Gould, and *P. nanus*. The former had been described by Gould from one female collected by Darwin on one of the Galápagos Islands, but it was not known which of them.

In the 'Catalogue of Birds,' *P. dubius* had been united with *P. nanus* in spite of its inferior size and wider and more distinct superciliary stripe. *P. dubius* was, however, a perfectly distinct species and was confined to Chatham Island, while *P. nanus* occurred on most of the remaining islands of the group. Mr. Ridgway had recognized the distinctness of this form in his excellent Monograph of the Ornithology of the Galápagos Islands, and the series obtained by the Harris expedition fully confirmed his opinion.

Mr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited a pair of Flycatchers

belonging to an undescribed genus and species. He characterized them as follows :—

DAMMERIA, gen. n. (Muscicapidæ).

Remarkable for its strong, high, and arched beak, with large nostrils plainly to be seen in front of the stiff, short frontal plumes, which are continued on the beak to the nostrils. In the well-developed wing the fifth primary is the longest, the first a little more than half the length of the second. Tail composed of 12 feathers, rather more than two-thirds of the length of the wing; rectrices about equal in length, slightly pointed at the tips. Metatarsus long, longer than the middle toe with claw, covered in front with a lamina which shows some two or three divisions only near the toes. Sexes dissimilar in coloration.

DAMMERIA HENRICI, sp. n.

Adult male. Above dark slaty blue; lores and feathers of the forehead darker, nearly black. Above the lores, from the eye to nearly the middle of the forehead, a line of pure white feathers, similar to that found in many species of the genus *Brachypteryx*. Under surface dark slaty blue; chin darker, almost black; in the middle of the throat a white, sometimes concealed, patch. Feathers of the chest and breast with narrower or wider longitudinal white spots near the tips; those of the belly and sides of rump tipped with white; under tail-coverts nearly black with white patches. Remiges brownish grey towards the bases of the inner webs; under wing-coverts slate-colour, partly tipped with white. Iris brown, bill black, feet blackish plumbeous. Total length about 130 mm., wing 68-69, tail 50, metatarsus 20, culmen from forehead about 15, bill from end of nostril to tip 7.

Adult female. Above olive with a rusty wash; a buff superciliary line from the forehead to above the eye. Remiges olive-brown, outer webs edged with rusty brown, pale brown towards the base of the inner webs. Ear-coverts with pale shaft-lines. Under surface rusty buff, brighter on the throat and chest, and washed with olive on the sides and

flanks; feathers of the chest with olive patches, producing a somewhat striped appearance. Feet pale flesh-colour. Wing 64-65 mm.

Immature male. Resembles the adult female, but with the upper surface darker and the feathers tipped with ferruginous, the chest more streaked, and the superciliary stripe less developed.

Hab. Island of Dammer in the Banda Sea, where it was discovered by Mr. Kühn.

MR. HARTERT further exhibited a new species of Finch of the genus *Poëphila* and its nearest ally. He described the new form as follows:—

POËPHILA NIGROTECTA, sp. n.

Similar to *P. cincta*, from which it differs in being considerably smaller and in having the upper tail-coverts black like the rump. In *P. cincta* the upper tail-coverts are perfectly white:—not black with white tips as described in Butler's 'Foreign Finches,' where, however, an excellent plate is given.

Total length about 100 mm., wing 59-60 (about 63 in *P. cincta*), tail 41, culmen 9·5.

Hab. Cape York, Queensland, where it was obtained by Mr. Meek.

MR. SCLATER read some extracts from a letter he had received from Major A. Cowie, R.E., at present stationed in the island of St. Lucia, West Indies. Among the birds observed were examples of the American Laughing-Gull (*Larus atricilla*), which had not been previously recorded from the island.

MR. N. F. TICEHURST exhibited a fine example of the Two-barred Crossbill (*Loxia bifasciata*) which had been obtained in East Sussex on the 23rd of February.

A discussion arose regarding the changes of plumage in the male of the Common Crossbill, in which Messrs. Howard Saunders, Rothschild, Hartert, and Bonhote took part.

MR. PHILIP CROWLEY exhibited two eggs of Paradise-birds which had been obtained on Mount Victoria, British New Guinea. One of these was stated to be undoubtedly an egg of *Paradisea raggiana*.

MR. HOWARD SAUNDERS read an extract from a letter received from Mr. Heatley Noble, in which the latter described the breeding of the Scaup Duck (*Fuligula marila*) in Sutherlandshire.

LI.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 466.]

87. *Andersen on the Birds of the Faeroes.*

[Meddelelser om Færøernes Fugle med særligt Hensyn til Nolsö. 2den Række. Efter skriftlige Oplysninger fra P. F. Petersen, Nolsö. Ved Knud Andersen. Vidensk. Meddel. naturh. Foren. i Kbhvn. 1899, p. 239.]

This is a supplement to a previous paper on the same subject (see *Ibis*, 1898, p. 614), and contains an account of the birds observed in the Faeroes in 1897 and 1898. Eighty-four species are recorded from Nolsö, and a few from the other islands.

88. *Brewster on a new Clapper-Rail.*

[An undescribed Clapper-Rail from Georgia and East Florida. By William Brewster. Proc. New Engl. Zool. Club, i. p. 49 (1899).]

Mr. Brewster describes *Rallus crepitans waynei*, of the South Atlantic coast, as a new subspecies of the more northern *R. c. typicus*.

89. *Chomiakoff on the Nesting of Terekia cinerea.*

[Ueber das Nisten des Terekwasserläufers (*Totanus terekus* Lath.) im Kassimow'schen Distrikt des Rjäsaner Gouvernements. Von M. Chomiakoff. Bull. Soc. Imp. d. Nat. Moscou, 1898, p. 191.]

The Terek Sandpiper, according to some authorities, is an "Arctic species, breeding in the north of Europe and Asia." The author shows that this is not strictly accurate, as Prof. Bogdanoff and other Russian naturalists have ascertained that